# The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

## MAY

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Andrew King


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# The Publisher's Page

TO begin with, we owe our readers and advertisers an apology this month in issuing this number two weeks late, but a series of events (it may be the old hoodoo following the old name) all served to delay matters. We will not bore the reader with details but promise that it shall not occur again.

We are pleased with the reception given "The Canadian Philatelist." It has indeed been beyond our expectations. Subscriptions have been coming in steadily and already advertisers are becoming interested. This month we signed up a six month contract with The Challenge Stamp Co., of Grand Island, Nebraska, and a twelve month contract with the Century Stamp Co., of Montreal, Can. The Attleboro Philatelist is also a new advertiser in our columns.

The reviews we have received have been flattering, and we propose to make this magazine more worthy of the praise that has been given. Redfield's Weekly Stamp News says:

"We sincerely hope that Mr. King may be the man to once and for all shake off the old hoodoo that attaches to this name (The Canadian Philatelist); for his journal bears many tokens of being a welcome addition to our journalistic ranks. It is, moreover, a gratifying sign of the spread of Philately to see a journal of this sort—not an amateur paper printed and edited by boys, but a serious undertaking, with professional newspaper men at the helm—spring up in Western Canada. . It bears on every page the impress of trained journalistic workmanship, which prepares us for the revelation that Mr. Stephen Golder, its editor, is a journalist by profession. . The first number is well filled with good and well chosen matter, partly original and partly clipped, bespeaking throughout an excellent sense of both journalistic and philatelic fitness."

The Stamp Journal says: "There seems to be something sound and solid about the initial number, which promises some real philatelic worth."

The Attleboro Philatelist says: "Our readers will recall that Mr. Golder has contributed several items of note during the last few numbers of the Attleboro Philatelist, and his style is such as will meet with the approval of any philatelist, being to the point."

We intend to main the present size, namely, 12 pages and cover, and subscribers will be sure of getting at least 144 pages

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his carte blanche demand. He got them all finally, but had to use telegraph and cable and deal with a score of dealers, and before he got through, he thoroughly understood that stamp collecting is in fact a collecting process.

Some stamps die in infancy and some pass away just as they [illegible] h a healthy maturity, a few live to a ripe old age. The first class are hurried from the post office to business firms, they carry a letter to an office probably in the same city and then their passage to a waste paper basket and fire is quick and sure. The stamps that live to maturity are those that bear missives to distant countries, where they are cared for until the succeeding letter arrives, and they are lost or destroyed. Or maybe the maturity stamps will act as passport for a billet doux, and will be cherished by some limpid eyed girl till the lover and his correspondence is forgotten—say a few weeks later. But a stamp that would live to a hoary old age must not trust to fickle lovers. Rather it should await the bulky legal envelope, on which it will travel to some foreign post office. Then years hence, some covetous philatelist will surreptitiously detach it from the musty envelope and carefully transfer it to a glass cased collection. And so it will live on guarded from mould and vandal touch, gathering value as the years go by—long after it's twin brothers of the stamp press have passed into dust.

The peculiar simplicity of the darkie in the Southern States is illustrated by the following story in the Collector's Weekly: "An old negro had gone to a post office in Mississippi and offered for the mail a letter that was over the specified weight for a single stamp.

'This is too heavy,' said the damsel behind the counter, 'you will have to put another stamp on it.'' The old darkie's eyes widened in astonishment. 'Will anudder stamp make it any lighter, den missie?'' he asked.

(Continued from Page ii.)

of reading during the year. We feel, however, that twelve pages will not long give ample space for our requirements, but give this guarantee so that all will know what least to expect. Now collectors, don't forget that we have plenty of subscription blanks which we furnish free, and for every subscription you secure we allow a commission of five cents. But remember, you must be a subscriber first before you are entitled to this commission.

Now then, all together, for as the Irishman said at a Donnybrook fair fight, "the more ye get into it, the more fun ye have.''

**KING EDWARD VII.**

**Died May 6, 1910**

ANDREW KING,

PUBLISHER OF "THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST."

The subject of this sketch, the second of our series of Western Collectors, is strictly a westerner, having been born in Winnipeg, Man., when it was a small city in the '80s. He is now the owner of a thriving printing and publishing business at Rouleau, Sask. He collects British Colonial postage stamps only and has a nice little collection.

# The Canadian Philatelist

Vol. 1. Rouleau, Sask., May 15, 1910 No. 2

## Paraguay Fakes

WRITING from Villa Rica, in the South American Republic, a correspondent says: There has been a good deal underhand work in the stamp world in that part. In a lengthy letter he says that during the term of office of the late President Ferreira (who was flung out at the last revolution) he had a stamp collecting friend whom he favored by allowing him to get a lot of stamps which were never put on sale to the public although it is believed they were printed for the government. These stamps are quite unknown in any Paraguay post office. Although Ferreira is no longer in office, his friend relying on his past prestige and his connection with stamp dealers, has now taken to issuing on his own account, stamps which have charges quite unknown in the post offices. Some of these stamps have been chronicled in philatelic journals, and have even appeared in the catalogues of well known dealers. The following stamps belong to this order:

2c. olive without surcharge.

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Further information of interest is promised us in a later letter.

## Postmark Collecting

The collecting of postmarks is an interesting side-issue of philately which might receive more attention than it does; although the study of postmarks is gradually gaining ground in the United States and English stamps. In the United States postal department, the postmarking of letters has been brought to a high state of perfection. The New York postmark reveals to the official eye, not only whether the letter was mailed at an office or pillar box, but also at what particular office or box; and it also tells at what time it was posted, for the hour of the stamps used for marking is changed every thirty minutes. Moreover, every foreign letter, etc., arriving by ship shows by the post mark the vessel by which it came.

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James Cavers, for 28 years postmaster at Deloraine, Manitoba, and the only postmaster the town has ever had, is dead of typhoid fever. During all his years of service he had never taken a holiday, or been away from the office through illness.

# AFTER MANY YEARS

**By Bertha C. Foster, Author of Rose Celeste, etc.**

IT was Saturday afternoon. Street cars and side-walks were crowded with busy shoppers. The stores decked with attractive goods to allure the most callous, were thronged with people, and altogether Winnipeg presented a bustling, busy appearance.

In his office on Main Street, Benjamin Reed was putting away documents in the large iron safe, preparatory for going east. It was many years since Benjamin had taken a holiday, and his hair had grown grey, and his face lined, since he last visited the little sea-side town in Nova Scotia, where his home used to be. As he ran his eye over the neat pile of papers his clerk handed him, he wondered idly why he was going back there now? All the old ties were gone—only the little town was still left. But real estate had been good that fall, and somehow Benjamin felt that for once, he needed a change.

"That is all?" he enquired, as the last packet was put away.

"O. K.," replied the clerk with characteristic brevity.

Benjamin glanced at the clock.

"All right! You can go, Mr. Smith. Remember to be here sharp at nine on Monday morning."

Left alone he turned to a private drawer in his desk.

"I must lock up my stamps," he said.

He took out his album, and looked at it fondly. It was his most cherished possession. Benjamin Reed loved anything, it was his collection of stamps. It was his one interest, outside his office, his one hobby. His collection was a valuable one, and was the result of many year's study. He turned over a few of the leaves, touching a stamp here and there with the pride of a connoisseur, then he placed it carefully at the back of the fire proof safe. There were a few loose papers at the bottom of the drawer, which had been lying there ever since he took the office. Once again he looked at the time. There was still an hour before his train started. He could get supper in the dining car. He took them out, and glanced through their contents. They proved of no value, and he tossed them into the waste paper basket, and turned to fetch his coat. As he did so his eye caught a small envelope which had fallen to the ground. He stooped and picked it up. Then, with a little exclamation he held it close to the electric light.

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## Our Juvenile Column

BY VETERAN

(Continued from April issue)

UNFORTUNATELY, there are frequently forged stamps offered for sale, sometimes by unscrupulous dealers, often quite innocently by amateur dealers who have not sufficient experience or knowledge to know the wares they have for sale. It is impossible to give any general method by which forgeries may be detected, experience only can be the instructor, but the young collector may be sure the stamps he purchases will be genuine if he confines his business to the old established firms. Some collectors think if they avoid unused stamps and collect used ones only, the post mark will guarantee the genuineness, but probably there are far more forged stamps used than unused, for if the forger can imitate the stamp the post mark presents no great difficulty.

Reprints are re-impressions from original dies or plates, printed by order of the postal authorities after the stamps have become obsolete, and so they must not in any way be confounded with forgeries—a mistake often made. Of course, only reprints are collected of stamps difficult to get in the original; a reprint may cost only a few cents where the original would cost many hundreds of dollars. Whether reprints shall be included in the collection or not is for the collector to decide—but at first start off I should say save and collect all, and every kind of stamp you can get hold of. Many rare varieties are often picked up in this way, and found in the albums of very young collectors.

Remainders are simply the surplus stock left on the hands of the postal authorities after an issue has become obsolete. These stocks are generally sold in bulk to the highest bidder. It is in this way that some stamps are obtainable below their face value.

(To be continued)

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Our European philatelic friends have many things to look forward to this year, chief among them being the International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne, the capital of Switzerland, and the scene of the first Universal Postal Convention. The date of the exhibition has been fixed at a time of the year when the Swiss tourist season is in full swing, viz.: Sept. 3rd to 12th. The committee have secured as patrons many high dignitaries of the little republic. Preparations for Great Britain's second Philatelic Congress also goes on merrily, many societies having already selected their delegates and a large and representative attendance is already assured. We learn with satisfaction that Canada is likely to be represented.

# The Canadian Philatelist

A Monthly Publication
Devoted to Philately.

Subscription Price 25c. per year.

Edited by Stephen Golder.

Andrew King, Publisher, Rouleau, Sask.

ADVERTISING RATES:
One Page, 12 in., $5.00. Half Page, 6 in., $2.50. Quarter Page, 3 in., $1.25. One in., 50c. Liberal discount on time contracts. Send copy to Business Office, Box B, Rouleau, Sask. Forms close on 10th of each month.

Exchanges are requested to send one copy to S. Golder, 1761 Scarth St., Regina, Sask., and one to Andrew King, Rouleau, Sask. Similar exchange will be given.


## Le Roi est Mort; Vive le Roi.

THE sudden death of King Edward has been received with heartfelt sorrow the wide world over. What its effect will have on our pastime, it is hard to say. The new King is well known to be an ardent and enthusiastic philatelist and is President of the Royal Philatelic Society. His collection is worth probably $10,000 and and contains the rare Post Office Mauritius, a stamp which was sold by auction some short time ago and purchased for $7,250. This was considered a high price for a single stamp, but in 1898 a pair sold for $9,000, and in 1903 a pair brought the owner $12,000. Recently, Mr. Henry J. Dureen, of New York, one of the two brothers composing the world-famed firm of art dealers, and said to be the owner of one of the most colossal and costly stamp collections in the world, purchased two unused copies of the same stamp from the Avery collection for a sum said to approximate $15,000. Yet, just over 30 years ago, one could have been purchased for $25, and sufficient change be forthcoming to buy a very handsome album to place it in.

The new King's portrait, together with the present Que appeared on the half cent Que bec Tercentenary issue, and adorns the present issue Newfoundland 4 and 5 cent stamps. In our last issue it was announced that King Edward was anxious for a new series of stamps to commemorate the tenth anniversary of his accession to the throne in 1911. The recent issues of New Zealand stamps bears the latest portrait of the late King Edward and will be treasured by collectors.

The stock of stamps bearing the portraits of King Edward VII, will no doubt do duty until exhausted, when we may expect a really artistic issue with the portrait of the present K and President of the Royal Ph atelic Society.

A dispatch from Ottawa intimates that the head of King George V will not appear on the Canadian postage stamps before the end of the year. The likeness of King Edward, the Peacemaker, will continue on the stamps for another six months at least. In the case of

postage stamps any design may be used, but it is customary to have the monarch's head on the two cent. stamps. The department at Ottawa has a six month's supply on hand and these will be used up while dies are being prepared for a new issue of stamps bearing the likeness of George V.

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An interesting addition to my freak collection was received recently, in the shape of a seven cent Canadian bill stamp of the 1869 issue, which by some means or other passed the eyes of the post office officials and prepaid the postage of a parcel from Ottawa to Regina. The stamp was duly postmarked and may be considered as a rarity as well as a curiosity.

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The intelligence and enlightment of a people may fairly be judged by the use it makes of the means of communication and the facilities afforded education. New Zealand, 90 per cent. of the population under the age of 15 that is, those born in the colony---are able to read and write. Taking the other ten, some interesting figures are available as to the use made by the population of the postal service. With a population of one million, 150 million pieces of postal matter went through the post office in a year. The United Kingdom in a year with its forty-five million people handled 1,500 millions of letters and post cards, while Russia, with a population three times larger, only deals with 200 million pieces or postal matter annually. But, more plainly it may be said that while every man, woman and child in New Zealand post on an average 144 postal packages annually, Great Britain has only 115 per head, and the United States 134 per head. These figures amply illustrate how much the New Zealander appreciates the facilities afforded him.

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About 1863 the first journal devoted to the literature of postage stamps appeared in Belgium. It was a monthly publication, "Le Timbre Poste." The first stamp paper published in the United States was "The Philatelic Journal, of America," which was started in March, 1885, and after some time has been recusitated, appearing in a semi-monthly form. No other philatelic magazine ever published has exerted so great and so elevating an influence upon philately.

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The Philatelic Society, of London was founded in 1869 for the study of postage stamps. The Society published the "Monthly Journal of Philately."

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What about subscribing for "The Canadian Philatelist" right now. The price is low considering the value we are providing. Subscribe now.

## Collect British Colonials

THERE is a story told of a gentleman who wished to insure his life, but his family history not being particularly good, the company wished to charge an extra premium, which he was not inclined to pay. On relating the circumstances to a friend, who by the way was an ardent philatelist, he was advised to invest the yearly premium in stamps, which he did, and the result was to his satisfaction as the purchases increased in value so rapidly that he soon gathered together a collection which realized what he wished, viz.: a nest egg for his wife and family. The historian does not say what stamps were selected for the investment, but if King's Heads had been purchased as they were issued they would not have shown a bad result.

By collecting current issues, which can be obtained at a little over face value, the collecter is practically guaranteed against loss, because current unused Colonials are always worth face value at least and the limit of risk is therefore the premium paid the dealer, say a moderate 10 to 20 per cent.

When King's Heads came in they were issued on what is called "single C. A." paper, but in 1904, the "single C. A." issue was gradually superseded by the issue on "mutiple C. A." paper, and in 1906 a further change was made by the issue on "chalky paper." At the present time other changes are taking place, both in color and design, which will have the effect of advancing the price of these later issues. As stamps rise in value when they become obsolete, each change meant a rise in value of the issue superseded, and the shorter the life of the issue, the greater the rise in value because of the scarcity of the stamps rendered obsolete.

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Austria is preparing for a big stamp show and philatelic gathering in 1911, and a number of leading Austrian societies have formed a committee to which they hope to add representatives from all other important bodies in the country to promote an International Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna. The twenty-third Deutschen Philatelistenta, will, it is expected, be held in Vienna at the same time. The proposed exhibition derives additional interest from the fact that it will be the thirtieth anniversary exhibition, the first philatelic exhibition having been held in Vienna in 1881.

On her marriage the British Post Office pays every girl in its employ a dowry amounting to one month's salary for every year of service on record. A case recently occurred in which the sum figured no less than $495.

(Continued from Page 16)

"Gee! One of the old Nova Scotia stamps!" he cried. "It must have been pushed away at the back of the drawer, years ago." He noticed the fine, pointed, old-fashioned writing, and a startled look of recognition came into his eyes. The ink was faded, the envelope was spotted and yellow with age— it seemed to him but yesterday that he had received it! The letter it had contained had brought him a good deal of pain, and had long ago been consigned to the flames—but he remembered saving the envelope, for the sake of the stamp. But it had been thrust out of sight, and forgotten, like the burnt letter, and the writer.

Benjamin put on his coat and went out into the snowy streets, the envelope in his vest pocket. In his thoughts he was a young man, back in the old town, with the sound of the sea in his ears. It was spring, and the flowers were commencing to bloom in Kate Tucker's garden. Kate, in her dainty, grey dress, and roses in her bonnet, looked like a flower herself, as she stood on the path, twirling her parasol.

"So you really go west, tomorrow, Ben," she was saying in that voice of hers which had seemed the sweetest in the world.

"Yes, but I shall come back soon, and fetch you," he had answered.

"When you make your fortune, eh! Ben?" she said, trying to laugh.

"Fortunes are soon made out there," he assured her, with boyish credulity.

She smiled, but made no reply. And then they had parted and he had never seen her again. All that was left of her, as far as he was concerned, was the old envelope, and the stamp which had become so valuable. The fortune he had gone to seek had never really been made. After two years he had written to ask her to come out and share his life of toil, offering her his heart, and the home, which, though far from luxurious, was not uncomfortable. Then Kate had written, as only such a sweet, good woman does write, telling him that, though her love was still his, her life must be given up to her widowed mother, left alone in her old age, and that she felt it her duty to stay in the old home. With youthful intolerance he refused to see the unselfishness of her action, and thought only of his own disappointment and loneliness. So the letter was destroyed, and the incident buried away and gradually forgotten, while his work engrossed all his thoughts —with the one exception of his precious stamps. And now — on the eve of returning to the scene of the one romance of his life, a stamp had been the awakener of his memory! Surely it was the irony of fate?

* * *

Benjamin Reed rapped at the door of the little cottage where Kate Tucker used to live. A very rosy cheeked maiden opened it, and looked at him with curious eyes. Strangers were evidently seldom seen there. He enquired for Mrs. Tucker, though common-sense told him she must be dead.

"Miss Tucker lives here," the girl replied, "I guess her mother died twelve years ago."

He took a card from his pocket and handed it to her.

"Ask Miss Tucker if she will see me." he said.

So she was Miss Tucker still. A sudden gladness came over him, and the world seemed to have grown young again. Almost immediately the girl returned.

"Please come into the parlour," she said.

She ushered him into the well remembered room. He looked around, and a lump rose in his throat. It looked old and shabby—but so little changed. Even the chrysanthemums in the window seemed the same! And Kate? Ah! would the years have treated her so kindly?

He was not left long in doubt. Almost immediately a faint rustling of skirts told him that she was coming. He looked up—and then middle-aged, prosaic Benjamin Reed forgot everything, except that this was the woman he loved.

"Kate," he said, and he did not know that her hair too was grey, as he seized both her hands. "Kate, the fortune has still to be made—but I've come back to fetch you!"

And Kate's sweet voice trembled as she answered, "It has been a long time waiting — but oh! Ben, I'm so glad!"

* * *

In the cosy little house in Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Reed have many cherished household goods—but the best beloved of all is among Benjamin's collection—a certain old Nova Scotia stamp.

At a ball in Bermuda a wonderful dress was worn, and in the making of it over 30,000 stamps were used. Years were spent in collecting the stamps and three weeks in the making of the dress, which was of the finest muslin. The wearer called upon her friends to help her, and the dress was covered with the stamps of all nations. They were not put on anyway, but in an elaborate design. On the back of the bodice was a collection of foreign stamps in the form of a shield, in the centre of which was a portrait cut from revenue stamps. A picture hat covered with red and blue stamps was worn with this remarkable dress. What an interesting lot this would be at a stamp auction sale.

Don't forget us when writing advertisers.

## New Issues

WE are indebted to Mr. John H. C. Fernley, of London, England, for the following list of new issues. We are in treaty with correspondents in different parts of the world to advise us of changes, and hope shortly to make this a feature of (( magazine.

Gibralter, ½d. and 2½d, new shades.

Sierra Leone, 1d. new shade, 6d. new color, 1½d orange.

Northern Nigeria, 1d red.

South Australia, 8d. ultramarine, perf. 12½.

Papua, 2s. 6d.

Hong Kong, $2.00 new colors.

Straits Settlements, $5.00 new color, $2.00, new color.

Levant, 1¼ piastres on 3d. English, 1⅜ piastres on 4d. English, 2½ piastres on 6d. English; on 2d English, chalky.

Bermuda, 2½d. all blue.

New Zealand, 2d. red lilac, 4d. yellow-brown on bluish.

(( . S. A. Rhodesia, ½d blue green, 2½d. bottle blue.

Collectors of proofs and essays are rapidly increasing. This is particularly true of advanced collectors and specialists in any country. The regular postage proof, too, can usually be obtained at a much lower price than the stamps themselves, which leads many collectors to buy them for space fillers. The dies of all United States stamps having been destroyed, both postage and revenue, it will prevent more being printed. Some day all will be rare.

## Sydney Views

THE only authentic view of the city of Sydney, New South Wales, in its earlier days exists upon an old postage stamp, crudely engraved, yet wonderfully accurate. These rare stamps have long been a favorite study of advanced collectors, and a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of England, was devoted to the study of these interesting stamps. No less than 2,363 stamps were owned by fourteen members, the present King of England, at the time Prince of Wales, exhibiting 180 specimens—Mr. L. L. Hansburg heading the list with 600. Mr. C. I. Pack, of Cleveland, was to the front with 254.

The first sale of stamps by public auction took place in London, March 18, 1872. The catalogue comprised some 275 specimens and the time of the sale was about four and a half hours.

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MEEKEL'S News and Trade Circular recently asked the question, "What becomes of all the rare stamps?" How is it that American collectors are credited with holding $20,000,000 worth while the combined holdings of the dealers are less than half a million dollars. Replying, the paper says that an American collector, William Moser by name, recently died in Europe. The stamps of Buenos Ayres was one of his specialties. Thirteen stamps are catalogued, and the prices are by no means insignificant. Yet Mr. Moser's collection contained 532 stamps of this country, A value of $6,459.50 in thirteen catalogue numbers in the collection of one collector. This is what some call "bloating" and it is not as uncommon as one might suspect. This is one of many illustrations that might be given of the wealth in money value represented by the holdings of the collectors of the world. The figures are simply beyond the comprehension of the aver person.

"Is buying stamps, collecting?" To be sure it is, because you can only buy the really rare and desirable stamps when they are on the market, and that is not always, as the figures above mentioned make it quite plain where the dealers' stocks stand. It is usually when a good collection is broken up or a "find" made that choice things can be obtained and there are usually several collectors ready for each desirable thing that is placed. It is no trouble to sell really high-class stamps, and the well posted dealer knows where to sell a rarity as soon as he gets it is his possession.

Apropos of the above one is reminded of a certain wealthy man who became interested in stamps and started in suddenly to make a collection. To begin with he ordered all the United States Postmasters' provisionals then listed, at one clip; the Baltimore, Brattleboro, Millbury, New Haven, St. Louis set, etc. and was astonished to find that no dealer's stocks could honor

## Beginning in June

The Attleboro Philatelist will publish a Catalog of all Precancelled Stamps issued by the U. S.

The list will be illustrated with the various types of overprint and will be of great value to collectors of Precancels. Subscription 25c per year, Canada and Foreign 40c, Single copies 5c. Published by F. Percy Collingwood, Attleboro, Mass.

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